

2.1: Quadratic Equations

Definition.

A **quadratic equation** in one variable is an equation of second degree that can be written in the *general form* as

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

where a , b , and c represent constants.

The **zero product property** states that for real numbers a and b , $ab = 0$ if and only if $a = 0$ or $b = 0$ or both.

Example. Solve the following for x :

$$x(x + 3) = 0$$

$x = 0$

$x + 3 = 0$

$x = -3$

$$(x - 4)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$x - 4 = 0$

$x = 4$

$3x + 1 = 0$

$3x = -1$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$

Solving quadratic equations via factoring:

Example. Solve $2x^2 + x = 3x + 12$

1. Rewrite the equation in the general form:

$$2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$$

2. Rewrite bx using factors of ac :

$$2x^2 - 6x + 4x - 12 = 0$$

3. Factor out like terms:

$$2x(x - 3) + 4(x - 3) = 0$$

4. Factor by grouping:

$$(x - 3)(2x + 4) = 0$$

5. Solve for the roots:

$$x = 3 \text{ and } x = -2$$

Example. Solve the following for x via factoring:

$$(x + 3)(x - 1) = 5$$

$$x(x - 1) + 3(x - 1) = 5$$

$$x^2 - x + 3x - 3 = 5$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$$

Sign of larger number

Factors have diff signs

$$x^2 + 4x - 2x - 8 = 0$$

Order doesn't matter!

$$x(x + 4) - 2(x + 4) = 0$$

These should match!

$$(x - 2)(x + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$(-1)(-4x^2 + 8x - 3) = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$$

Sign of larger number

Factors have same signs

$$4 \cdot 3 = 1 \cdot 12$$

$$2 \cdot 6$$

$$3 \cdot 4$$

$$4x^2 - 2x - 6x + 3 = 0$$

$$2x(2x - 1) - 3(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$(2x - 3)(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3/2 \\ x = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

Solutions to $x^2 = C$ are $x = \pm\sqrt{C}$

Example. Solve the following:

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2} = \sqrt{9}$$

$$x-1 = \pm 3$$

$$x = 1 \pm 3$$



$$x = 1 - 3$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 1 + 3$$

$$x = 4$$

Verify

$$((-2) - 1)^2 = (-3)^2$$

$$= 9 \checkmark$$

$$((4) - 1)^2 = (3)^2$$

$$= 9 \checkmark$$

$$4x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2} = \sqrt{1}$$

$$2x = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Verify

$$4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1 = 0 \checkmark$$

Definition.

The **quadratic formula**

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

gives the solutions to $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Quadratic equations can have one, two, or no solutions. The **discriminant** is $b^2 - 4ac$:

- $b^2 - 4ac > 0$: The equation has *exactly* two distinct real solutions.
- $b^2 - 4ac = 0$: The equation has *exactly* one real solution.
- $b^2 - 4ac < 0$: The equation has no real solutions.

Example. Suppose some hooligans kick a ball up in the air off the roof of the library. Assuming the height, in ft , of the ball t seconds after kicking it is given by

$$h(t) = -32t^2 + 64t + 40$$

Solve for t when

the ball is 80 feet off of the ground

$$-80 + 80 = -32t^2 + 64t + 40 - 80$$

$$0 = -32t^2 + 64t - 40$$

$$t = \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{64^2 - 4(-32)(-40)}}{2(-32)}$$

$$= \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{-1024}}{-64}$$

$b^2 - 4ac < 0$
 \Rightarrow No solutions!

the ball is 72 feet off of the ground

$$-72 + 72 = -32t^2 + 64t + 40 - 72$$

$$0 = -32t^2 + 64t - 32$$

$$t = \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{64^2 - 4(-32)(-1)}}{2(-32)}$$

$$= \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{0}}{-64}$$

$$= 1$$

the ball is 40 feet off of the ground

$$-40 + 40 = -32t^2 + 64t + 40 - 40$$

$$0 = -32t^2 + 64t$$

$$t = \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{64^2 - 4(-32)(0)}}{2(-32)}$$

$$= \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{64^2}}{2(-32)}$$

$b^2 - 4ac > 0$
 \Rightarrow Two solutions!

the ball hits the ground

$$0 = -32t^2 + 64t + 40$$

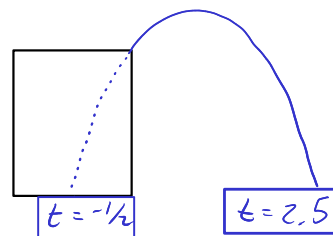
$$t = \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{64^2 - 4(-32)(40)}}{2(-32)}$$

$$= \frac{-64 \pm \sqrt{9216}}{2(-32)} = \frac{-64 \pm 96}{-64}$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{-64 - 96}{-64} = 2.5$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{-64 + 96}{-64} = -1/2$$

$$= \frac{-64 \pm 64}{-64} \rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \\ t = 2 \end{cases}$$



Example. The Social Security Trust Fund balance B , in billions of dollars, can be described by the function $B = -7.97t^2 + 312t - 356$ where t is the number of years past the year 1995. For planning purposes, it is important to know when the trust fund balance will be 0. Solve

$$0 = \underbrace{-7.97t^2}_a + \underbrace{312t}_b - \underbrace{356}_c.$$

$$t = \frac{-312 \pm \sqrt{(312)^2 - 4(-7.97)(-356)}}{2(-7.97)}$$

$$= \frac{-312 \pm \sqrt{85994.72}}{-15.97} \rightarrow t \approx 37.97$$

$$\rightarrow t \approx 1.78$$

